APPENDIX

Article I, Section IV of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee provides that:

> "Section I: Every male person of the age of twenty-one years being a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State for twelve months, and of the County wherein he may offer his vote for six months next preceeding the day of the election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly, and other civil officers for the county or district in which he resides; and there shall be no qualification attached to the right of suffrage except that each voter shall give to the judges of election where he offers to vote, satisfactory evidence that he has paid the poll taxes assessed against him for such preceding period as the Legislature shall prescribe, and at such time as may be prescribed by law without which his vote cannot be received. And all male citizens of the State shall be subject to the payment of poll taxes and the performance of military duty within such ages as may be prescribed by law."

Section 2027 of the Code of Tennessee provides as follows:

> "Every person in this state, who is otherwise a qualified voter under the constitution and laws, shall, as a condition precedent to the exercise of voting, furnish to the judges of election satisfactory evidence that he has paid the poll tax, if any, assessed against him for the year next preceding the election, not later than sixty days prior to the day of said election, without which his vote shall not be received."

Section 1082 of the Code of Tennessee of 1932 as amended by Public Acts of Tennessee, 1933 c 149, reads as follows:

> "Every inhabitant between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, except persons who are deaf, dumb, blind or incapable of labor and of earning a livelihood, shall pay an annual poll tax of one dollar for School purposes, which shall be collected by the Trustee of the County and retained in the County where collected and apportioned to the Schools of said County in the manner prescribed by law. Liability for poll tax and the exemption therefrom is determined and fixed according to the age of the inhabitant, on the tenth day of January of each year."

Article I, Section II of the Constitution of the United States reads as follows:

> "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.
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> "When vacancies happen in the representation from any state the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of Election to fill such vacancies."

Title 28 U.S.C.A. Sec. 41, sub-paragraph 11 and 14 (Judicial Code Section 24, amended). The district courts shall have original jurisdiction as follows:

(11) *Suits for injuries on account of acts done under laws of United States.* Eleventh. Of all suits brought by

any person to recover damages for any injury to his person or property on account of any act done by him, under any law of the United States, for the protection or cellection of any of the revenues thereof, or to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States.

(14) *Suits to redress deprivation of civil rights.* Fourteenth. Of all suits at law or in equity authorized by law to be brought by any person to redress the deprivation, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State, of any right, privilege, or immunity, secured by the Constitution of the United States, or of any right secured by any law of the United States providing for equal rights of citizens of the United States, or of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Title 28 U.S.C.A. Sec. 400 (Judicial Code Section 274d).

(1) In cases of actual controversy except with respect to Federal taxes the courts of the United States shall have power upon petition, declaration, complaint, or other appropriate pleadings to declare rights and other legal relations of any interested party petitioning for such declaration, whether or not further relief is or could be prayed, and such declaration shall have the force and effect of a final judgment or decree and be reviewable as such.